

BANK OF RANDOLPH,
Asheboro, N. C.
WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

ASHEBORO BULLETIN

DR. F. A. HENLEY,
DENTIST.
OFFICE: Front Room Over Bank.
WORK GUARANTEED.
ASHEBORO, N. C.

WARING NATIONS Russia and Japan Have Settled Their Differences And the War is Over

ALL PARTIES ARE NOW SATISFIED
Russians Break Into Rejoicing Over the Victory of Portsmouth, Which They Consider an Offset to Tsushima. Liao Yang and Mukden, and a Diplomatic Triumph of the First Magnitude.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by Mr. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference Tuesday morning and Tuesday afternoon. Preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "Treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. D. Martens, Russia's great international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for 25 years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office.

The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week. This happy conclusion of the conference which a week ago would have been shipwrecked had it not been for the heroic intervention of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace, Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in issue. Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum of the czar, given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in Mr. Witte's instructions, and in the form of a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposals of last Wednesday they were delivered to Baron Komura this morning.

TOTAL SURPRISE TO WITTE.
Mr. Witte went to the conference dreading the worst. He was powerless to change the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "c" in his instructions. Czar Nicholas' word had been given not only to him but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state. When Baron Komura, therefore, first offered the new basis of compromise, outlined in the dispatches (the complete renunciation of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers), Mr. Witte, in words, the solution offered by President Roosevelt. Mr. Witte again returned a non-possimus. It was what Mr. Witte termed in answer to the press the "psychological moment." Mr. Witte did not flinch. He expected a rupture and as he expressed it afterward he was struck by an anxiety which Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the president the cabinet and elder statesmen gauged the cabinet and elder statesmen upon the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had no alternative. The Russian declared that diplomatically the Japanese made their colossal blunder when they agreed to enter the conditions set forth.

The Japanese correspondents, though they said little, plainly showed their dissatisfaction with the terms during the afternoon. They stood aloof, silent in the midst of the general jubilation, for as the afternoon advanced the air was filled with the sounds of rejoicing. Bells were ringing in Portsmouth and Newcastle and the vessels in the harbor were adding to the din with their sirens and bells. One of the Japanese, however, gave the true note when he remarked:
IF MIKADO APPROVES, GOOD.
"Tell me that the Mikado has approved it and I shall be satisfied."
In that sentence was compressed the Spartan heroism of the Japanese nation, and later when Mr. Sato issued the official explanation of the reasons that moved the Japanese plenipotentiaries and it showed that the Emperor had approved, there was a perceptible change in the feelings of the Japanese. Considerable disappointment, however, continued to be manifested. Baron Komura following the rule he has set himself, declined to make a statement, and Mr. Takahira would only say when asked to make a statement:
"For the sake of humanity and civilization, and as we believe, in the interest of both countries and the world, we have made peace."
A scene of the greatest excitement followed the receipt of the news in the lobby of the Hotel Wentworth. The official bulletin telephoned from the conference room at the navy yard, Mr. Sato and like an electric thrill flooded through the room. There were screams of joy. Men threw their hats aloft, women actually wept. There was a rush for the telephone offices and in an instant the news was spreading to the remotest corners of the earth.

JAP CORRESPONDENTS GLOOMY.
"We do not believe it this morning," said Mr. Fukutomi, correspondent for the Asahi, as he walked away sinking his head. Japan expected a great deal more than this. This division of Sakhalin was not to be thought of. It was ours by the blood of our soldiers and we should have kept it, Russia brought on this war, she should have paid for it.
He was interrupted by another correspondent, but the Emperor has ordered it.
"Yes," said another, "it is the Emperor's word."
The attitude of the group at the mention of the Emperor's name immediately changed.
"Yes," assented one, "the Emperor has spoken and Japan will obey. The Emperor is almighty and Japan is satisfied."
The incident was a striking illustration of that wonderful devotion of the Japanese for their sovereign and of the implicit confidence they place in his every action.

Both Countries May Borrow.
New York, Special.—Well-informed banking interests are of the opinion that the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will soon be followed by a Russian loan and with another later by Japan. The extent of the loans will depend largely upon the provisions of the agreement between the two countries. Bankers believe that Russia will make liberal compensation to Japan, although this may be provided for in a separate understanding. It is known that Russia has made all preparations for placing part of a loan here, and it is well understood that Japan is also raising money here to pay internal obligations.

To Draft Treaty Properly.
Portland, Me., Special.—The official account of Monday afternoon's meeting was given by Mr. Sato on his arrival at the hotel. It is as follows:
In the afternoon session of August 21st, the conference has discussed the details of the treaty of peace. It has been decided to entrust the drafting of the clauses of the treaty to Mr. D. Martens and Mr. Dennison, legal advisers of the Foreign Office of Japan, with instructions to finish the work as soon as possible.

Surprise in St. Petersburg.
St. Petersburg, by Cable.—The dispatches from Portsmouth brought the first news of the result of the conference. The news came as an electric surprise, an official and diplomatic circle had been practically without hopes of peace all during the day. The result will only become known at night to comparatively few persons.

THE FEVER'S SPREAD

Yellow Jack Grows Alternately Worse and Better

FATALITIES BECOME LESS COMMON
New Cases Show Up in Many Sections of New Orleans and Elsewhere.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:
New cases, 58; total to date, 2082.
Deaths, 5; total, 292.
New disease centers, 16.
Cases under treatment, 321; discharged, 1,496.
The increased number of new cases reported Monday is accounted for by the fact that several physicians, whose names had not appeared on the list there. The arrest of Dr. Berge, on a charge of failing to report three cases, is believed to have had its effect on others who were reporting only severe cases. Of the deaths, only one was reported, and he was the only native on the list.
Dr. Brady, the medical inspector of the state board, said that many country physicians are not reporting mild cases of yellow fever.

Among the outside reports are the following:
Patterson, nine cases, one death.
Lake Providence, three cases, one death.
Terre Bonne parish, 15 cases.
St. Charles parish, ten cases.
La Place, St. John, seven new cases since last report.
Andrea, eight new cases.
Gulport, Miss., five new cases.
Mississippi City, two new cases.
The situation at Patterson where it was feared the ignorant Italians contemplated trouble has developed nothing new. No overt act has been committed, but the situation is still tense. Father Widman, the Jesuit priest went Sunday and met the citizens and a number of leading Italian citizens. The duty of the good intentions of the health authorities. A heavy down-pour prevented the mass-meeting which it was proposed to hold here today.

There is much interest in the case of a water power to be developed near the No. 2 mill of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. of this place. The No. 2 mill is located at Duke, near Dunn. It was planned for 70,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, but the machinery equipment is in position at present, and the product is denim cloth. This is one of several recent instances of big foreign order for Southern mills.

To End Oil Inquiry.
Birmingham, Special.—H. M. Beck, of this city who is representing minority stockholders of the United Oil and Land Company, has been advised that the final hearing in the investigation proceedings against the officers of the company is to be given in Columbus, Ga., on September 7. A temporary injunction has been in force since last fall which restrains the majority stockholders from disposing of the company's properties at Mobile, California, in the Bakersfield district. The Associated Oil Company, which is the majority stockholder, has California, now operates wells which oil daily and the companies are set to turn out about 1,500 to 1,600 barrels of oil daily. The majority stockholders of the United Oil and Land Company.

Peppered the Bridegroom.
Richmond, Va., Special.—John Kinkler was shot and painfully wounded in the left shoulder with a shotgun by W. L. Mason, at Lacross, Va., Sunday afternoon. He went to Mason's to be married to Miss Lula A. Hirsch, who was living at Mason's. It is said Mason had notified Kinkler that he would kill him if he came on to his yard. On Kinkler's way to the church, Mason fired on him twice as he drove past. Kinkler was subsequently married to Miss Hirsch and is doing well. Mason is under arrest.

Case in Indian Territory.
Little Rock, Ark., Special.—Major General W. H. Hayes, commanding the Arkansas militia, which is furnishing the guards to enforce the State quarantine, was officially informed today of the existence of a case of yellow fever at Mayesville, I. T., and immediately gave orders to the guards to tighten the quarantine. Mississippi and Louisiana, Florida and Atlanta, Ga., have been declared infected territory by the State board of health.

Lost \$15,000 by Fire.
Albany, Ga., Special.—Captain Boyd, of Lear, Ga., was the victim Sunday night of one of the most disastrous fires ever known in this section. Suffering the loss of a modern barn, stockade and other outbuildings, together with 22 fine mules, twelve milk cows with calves, ten hales of cotton and several thousand dollars' worth of wagons, buggies, farm implements and foodstuffs. Captain Boyd's loss was \$15,000, without insurance.

New Cases in Mississippi.
Jackson, Miss., Special.—Surgeon Wadsworth reports three new cases of yellow fever at Gulfport and states that the situation is well in hand after the arrest of Dr. Labanon, near the Gulfport levee at Pearl River, near the Louisiana line, and has taken charge as state health officer. Three new suspicious cases are under observation at Vicksburg.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Great Activity Shown in New Enterprises and Enlargements.

Columbia, S. C.—The fourth press-cloth mill in the United States will be established here. Press cloth is manufactured from emel's hair and mohair, and the woven cloth is used in cottonseed oil mills, flaxseed oil mills, in wire factories and other plants where the products must be strained by pressure through fabric. This new enterprise will have an important addition to Columbia's industries as well as to the textile interests of the South, with which it may be classed. The plant at Columbia will be built by the American Press Cloth Co., which is now being organized by Messrs. Benj. F. Taylor, John Jacob Seibels, E. G. Seibels, Thomas Taylor, Jr., and A. S. Guignard, the capital stock to be \$500,000 to begin with. Contract has been awarded to Messrs. Waring & Co. for the erection of the necessary buildings to have a floor space of 5,000 square feet, and Messrs. Benj. F. Taylor and A. F. Parker are now in New York arranging for the purchase of the machinery and other mechanical equipment that will be required. Mr. Parker will be superintendent of the plant. He established the press-cloth mill at Houston, Texas, that being one of the three now in operation in America. The other two are at Brooklyn, N. Y., and North Chelmsford, Mass.

Magnolia, Miss.—Some months ago the Magnolia Cotton Mills announced certain enlargements arranged for its plant, and details were made public. The work has progressed steadily, and recently the addition was completed. It is of interest to note briefly what was done to affect the betterments. There has been built an addition which makes the company's main building 78 feet wide by 292 feet long, and the new machinery was installed. This gives the mill an equipment of 10,000 spindles and 294 looms, with necessary accompanying machinery for manufacturing sheets. The daily output of the goods is 15,000 yards. The textile machinery was furnished by the Whittin Machine Works, of Whitesville, Mass., and the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., of Woonsocket, R. I. The Magnolia Cotton Mills corporation increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in making these improvements.

Durham, N. C.—Notwithstanding the reports that continue of a boycott on American-made goods by Chinese buyers, the Southern cotton mills continue to make shipments of their products to the Far East. This is indicated by a dispatch from Dunn, N. C., which refers to the shipment of 500,000 yards of cloth to Shanghai by the No. 2 mill of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. of this place. The No. 2 mill is located at Duke, near Dunn. It was planned for 70,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, but the machinery equipment is in position at present, and the product is denim cloth. This is one of several recent instances of big foreign order for Southern mills.

Bonora, Va.—Recent reports that the Bonora Cotton Mill, which is to double its 5000-spindle plant have been verified by the company. While this is the company's intention, yet not be awarded for some time, as a water power is to be developed first. This development will consist of obtaining 400-horse power from the Meherin river, to be transmitted by electricity. It will develop the entire power available, and plans are now being prepared to build a dam on the 114 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is president of the mill company.

Textile Notes.
The Cabarrus Cotton Mills of Concord, N. C., contemplates building a large addition to its plant; present equipment, 8,200 spindles and 512 looms.
The Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., of Greenville, S. C., has awarded contracts for the installation of new machinery to increase the capacity of its plant. A reservoir will also be built.

The Nantuxet Cotton Mills will, during the coming fall, install 5,000 additional spindles, the Saxo & Pettie make. This plant is under the management of Mr. J. S. McAlister.
A movement is on foot for the organization of a company with capital stock of \$200,000 or \$300,000 for the purpose of building a cotton mill between Hagan and Claxton, Ga. R. A. Scott of Hagan is interested in the enterprise, and invites correspondence for information to be addressed to him.
T. W. Brame, of Macon, Miss., is interested in plans being formulated for the erection of a cotton mill in that town.

Lexington, N. C.—The Nokomis Cotton Mills is now receiving 3000 spindles and 45 looms, recently contracted for. It was the machinery being installed in the company's buildings. It was announced last fall that the management had decided upon this enlargement, and about \$20,000 has been expended for the new equipment. There have been 12,450 spindles and 320 looms in position.

Brenham, Texas.—The Brenham Cotton Mills expects to double the capacity of its plant in the near future owing to the steadily increasing demand for its product. There are at present some 3,000 spindles and 160 looms in position, to which \$100,000 worth of machinery will be added at once, filling up all the vacant space available at present.
Machinery has been installed in the plant of the Ellawhite Cotton Mills at Uniontown, Ala., and the mill will begin operation September 1 with 10,000 spindles.

A CHOLERA SCARE

American Seaport Towns Seriously Menaced by the Plague

IT GETS HOLD IN GERMAN PORTS
Plague Record Stands at 51 Cases and 19 Deaths, Two Cases Existing at Hamburg, But the Greatest Danger to American Ports is Believed to Lie in the Austrian Port of Trieste.

Berlin, by Cable.—Dr. Nocht, harbor physician at Hamburg, in reply to inquiries made by the press concerning cholera, telegraphs as follows:
"The transportation of Russian emigrants having been suspended at Hamburg, further cholera infection is improbable."
"The room companion of the first case has a light attack, but otherwise all the emigrants are healthy."
"Three emigrants due to sail last Thursday on the steamer Moltke, (for New York) were landed and since then have been under medical observation. All are healthy. The drinking water and the sanitary arrangements here are faultless, and consequently an epidemic is unlikely."
"Single instance, naturally, in spite of the greatest care, cannot always be prevented, but no danger exists for sea traffic. I am convinced that in all means for opposing the cholera are in use. We are going to meet the future with tranquility and we hold that Americans have no grounds for disquietude."
"NOCHT."
The opinion is expressed in Berlin that the United States seaboard has more to fear from emigrants shipping at Trieste than from German ports as cholera is already in Austria Poland.
The record stands at 51 cholera cases and 19 deaths, a steady increase and a high percentage of mortality. The most uneasy news for America is that a second case exists at Hamburg. It was officially reported that a laborer in St. George's Hospital where the Russian emigrant died, has cholera, but it is added that the seizure is of a milder form than the previous ones. Two of the other fresh cases are in east Prussia, indicating that the infected area has widened. The imperial health office, as shown by the statement made, is confident that it has the disease in hand. The most recently reported victims are among the Russian rivermen in quarantine. Professor Adolph Kafa, Prof. Koch's successor as head of the Institute of Infectious Diseases, has gone to the infected district to direct the measures to contain the disease.
The Institute of Infectious Diseases will be open all night examining sections taken from the digestive tubes of persons who have died under circumstances suggesting cholera. From time to time cohorts arrive from some part of Germany with portions of bodies done up hermetically.
The Minister of the Interior has issued orders covering all Prussia, requiring physicians immediately after the death of any suspected patient to send a messenger with sections of the alimentary canal to the Institute of Infectious Diseases for thorough examination.

Gets Lower Duty.
Mexico City, Special.—In consequence of a treaty recently made between France and Mexico, the former country is now imposing the minimum duty on Mexico coffee shipped from a Mexican to a French port. Exports of coffee to France show a considerable increase at very good prices.

Doubt Cast on Story.
Fernandina, Fla., Special.—The two men from the ill-fated ship Peconic, which they say sank near this shore last Sunday, are still here, and in obedience to orders received from New York, from the vessel's owners, will be sent to Tennessee, and states that for the present, R. S. Wovlum will be in charge of the entire work. The last bulletin deals with insect enemies of corn. Mr. Sherman having prepared it. The department states that Bendy and Sherman resigned simply because they were offered better salaries, which they could not afford to decline.

Bomb Explodes in Crowd.
Barcelona, Special.—A bomb exploded with terrific force Sunday afternoon in the main square, which was thronged with holiday makers. A panic ensued and the air was rent with shrieks and groans of the victims, who numbered about 100, including one woman, killed and five persons mortally wounded. The bomb was conical in shape and was covered with cement. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown. One witness states that early this morning a child was seen to deposit a bomb at the foot of a tree, while another version is that the bomb was placed at the foot of a tree this afternoon and that the man who was seen to place it there was injured.

No Spread of Disease at Natchez.
Natchez, Miss., Special.—This is the fifth day since the promulgation of the report of yellow fever in Natchez, since which time no new cases have been reported. All of the patients are doing well, the fever being of an exceedingly mild type. Fifty-three volunteers made a house to house canvass and reported very little sickness.

Mexico Wants Immigrants.
Mexico City, Special.—In view of the large number of European emigrants who are flocking to South America, especially to Brazil, Senator Joaquin Torres, has been in consultation with interested parties in this country with a view to diverting the tide of immigration to Mexico. It is probable that a committee will be formed for the purpose of heading some of the desirable emigrants in this direction, as there is a good demand on the various plantations of steady agricultural laborers.

FEVER AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State health officer, has issued a car to the public in which he says that three Greeks with symptoms of yellow fever have been found in Pensacola. The cases were discovered by Dr. Warren E. Anderson, and agent here for the State board of health. Dr. Porter confirms Dr. Anderson's diagnosis of the cases.

AMBASSADOR SEES CZAR.

St. Petersburg, by Cable.—Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador, had an audience with the Emperor at Peterhof Wednesday afternoon, which lasted three hours. Presumably the matter of peace was discussed at length, but nothing can be ascertained at present, regarding what actually took place, as the embassy actually gave out any statement. It is known, however, that a long colloquium was held, and that Washington giving the results of the conference. The Emperor attended the manoeuvres in the morning, and returned to Peterhof in time to receive Mr. Meyer.

DECISION AGAIN SOUTHERN ROAD.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided four cases brought by T. M. Kehoe & Company, of Terra Haute, Ind., against the Charleston & Western Railway Company, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and the Philadelphia & Norfolk Railway Company. The decision declaring that the defendants established charge of \$1.90 per day for car demurrage is just and reasonable.

TO ACT ON BENNINGTON REPORT.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Bonaparte has just completed a thorough examination of the record of the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of the disastrous boiler explosion on the Bennington at San Diego, Cal., July 21 last, and will announce his action in a day or two. It is understood that he does not agree with the court in several of its conclusions in the matter of the individual responsibility of various officers and men of the vessel for the conditions which resulted in the explosion.

STRANGE MURDER IN ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—"Death at the hands of a person unknown," was the coroner's verdict at an inquest held Monday night on the body of Jas. Daughtry, whose lifeless body was found in the hall of a boarding house in the city early Monday morning. An autopsy held Monday on the corpse revealed two large cuts at the base of the brain, which were evidently caused by blows with a blunt instrument. Evidence adduced at the inquest failed to throw any light on the mystery of the man's death.

OBSERVE LABOR DAY

Working People Take a Day Off For Rest and Pleasure

OBSERVANCE WAS VERY GENERAL
Holiday Set Apart For Working People Generally Observed With Appropriate Exercises.

New York, Special.—Fifteen thousand workers marched under streaming umbrellas in New York's Battery Park parade. Although the rain poured with tropical precipitation, only strict orders from the union leaders prevented an even larger number of workers from marching through the deep puddles which collected on the asphalt of upper Fifth avenue. The members of the Waitresses' Union, who prepared to march attired in white dresses and shoes, and carrying parasols, were so determined to take part in the parade that it required a decree of the Central Federated Union declaring that it was unbecoming for women to tramp in slop streets to deter the parade. The unions, not only did the workers march, but many of them were followed by small sons uniformed like their fathers.

Chicago, Special.—Ideal weather conditions prevailed here for the observance of Labor Day. The union labor parade, numbering many thousand marchers, was the chief attraction. The magnitude of the procession was a surprise. The marchers started shortly after 10 a. m. and were 3 1/2 hours in making the parade. The parade was halted when it was discovered that a teamsters' union was marching behind a non-union band. Committee members in the parade on a street corner. The trouble was adjusted and the parade resumed.

Salisbury, Special.—Monday witnessed the greatest Labor Day celebration ever held in Salisbury. There were over 15,000 visitors in the city. The parade was over a mile long, made up of union and advertising floats, touring companies, bands, companies, base ball teams and bands, headed by carriages containing the Governor, mayor and other city officials. There were also a number of union men, representing twelve different trades, were in line.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Trade unions to the number of about a thousand, representing a score of organizations and including colored as well as white lodges, paraded the streets to the music of half a dozen bands and after wards adjourned to the grandstands and spent the remainder of the day in merry making. The day was observed generally in the city as a holiday.

Asheville, Special.—Labor Day was observed here with athletic contests held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union at the city park. A large number of people witnessed the events, one of the features of which was a baseball game between the Daily Citizen team and the North Carolina team. The game was won by a score of 26 to 0. The day's program closed with a display of fire works.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Labor Day was generally celebrated here. The various union labor organizations gave a large parade in the morning. At the Roanoke fair, which was held in the afternoon, sports were engaged in and catches were delivered by Mayor J. H. Cutchen and other prominent citizens. The day was closed and business suspended.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Labor Day was celebrated here with a parade of trade organizations and a picnic at the city to West End Park, where there were games, speeches, athletic contests and an all-day picnic. The parade was smaller than usual because the attendance at the park was large.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—Labor Day was generally observed in the city. Excursions brought thousands of visitors. The parade was large, and was participated in by all the unions. There was good speaking and athletic sports and numerous assessments of the day passed off quietly and pleasantly.

WANTONLY SHOT DOWN JEWS.

Kishineff, by Cable.—During the progress here of a funeral procession of Jewish workmen following the body of a poor woman who had been killed by roughs, shots were heard and the procession was suddenly charged by troops and police. Many of the workmen were wounded and 50 of them were arrested. Several are missing and are supposed to have been killed.

SUCCESS LOOMS.

Oyster Bay, Special.—Robert Bacon, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in succession to Francis B. Loomis, resigned. President Roosevelt authorized Monday the official announcement of Bacon's appointment. The appointment of Mr. Bacon was agreed upon almost immediately after Elihu Root had accepted the office of Secretary of State, but was not announced, Mr. Bacon for many years had been an important factor of business life in New York city, having been within a year or so ago a junior partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. President Roosevelt has known Mr. Bacon for many years.

BREAK AWAY FROM CONFERENCE.

Liverpool, by Cable.—All the steamship lines both British and continental have broken away from the North Atlantic conference and are therefore free to act independently regarding passenger rates, etc. It is authoritatively stated, however, that none of the lines will take the responsibility of making changes and that everything will continue as though the conference were still in existence.

YOUTH CONFESSES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—Geo. Toal, aged 2, of McKeesport, confessed to the coroner here that he had thrown a stone into a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train at McKeesport on July 17, last, which killed Albert P. Campbell, a merchant of Charleston, W. Va. The boy says he did not intend to do harm. The railroad company has had a reward of \$500 posted for the apprehension of the murderer. Railroad detectives caused Toal's arrest.